

**THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE FORMATION OF
ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF
HIGHER EDUCATION**



**GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD
1987**



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

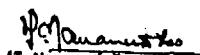
We express our appreciation to Honourable Chief Minister Sri N. T. Rama Rao for his intense interest in education in general and higher education in particular. We are thankful to him for entrusting us with the responsibility of preparing this report on the formation of Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education.

Our thanks are also due to the Honourable Minister for Education, the Advisor on Higher Education, the Secretary and the Staff of the Education Department, the Board of Intermediate Education of Andhra Pradesh and Osmania University for providing us the necessary facilities and help in the preparation of this report.

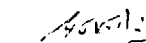
Respectfully submitted.




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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
ON
SETTING UP OF
STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

BACKGROUND

As per G. O. Ms. No. 218 Education (UE) Department, dated 10-9-1987 and subsequent G. Os. a State Committee has been constituted to examine and advise the Government on the formation of Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education. The following are the members of the Committee :

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|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Prof. M. Abel,
Vice-Chancellor,
Sri Krishnadevaraya University. | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. T. Navaneeth Rao,
Vice-Chancellor,
Osmania University. | Member |
| 3. Prof. G. J. V. Jagannadha Raju,
Vice-Chancellor,
Nagarjuna University | Member |
| 4. Sri I. V. Chalapati Rao | and
Member-Secretary |

The terms of reference of the Committee are :

- A) to examine and advise the Government on the formation of Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education.
- B) Among the major functions of the Council as indicated in the Programme of Action on the National Policy on

Education, 1986, the proposed Andhra Pradesh State Council of Higher Education may also be vested with other functions some of which may be

- i) to advise the State Government to streamline the Higher Education,
 - ii) to advise the Government to make new institutions self-sufficient and viable,
 - iii) to advise the Government on the Policy of 'Earning while Learning',
 - iv) introduction of Vocational Courses (while the meritorious students get accommodation in professional Colleges, the Vocational Courses in the General Educational Institutions would be useful for other students).
- C) There should be no clash between the functions of the proposed Council and the provisions of the Universities Grants Commission Act.

The Committee has been requested to submit its report to Government within 3 months from the date of issue of the G. O.

The Committee met on 3-11-1987, 4-11-1987 and 5-11-1987. Mr. R. Parthasarathy, Secretary for Education was present at all the meetings as a Special Invitee. Keeping in view the National Policy on Education, 1986. the Programme of Action of the Union Government and the Report of the U. G. C. Committee on the setting up of State Councils of Higher Education, the Committee recognised the need for establishing a State Council for Higher Education to provide an effective mechanism for planning and co-ordination of Higher Education at State level and the State level Programmes with those of the U. G. C. The Committee was of the opinion that the U. G. C. Committee Report in setting up and suggesting the 'composition' and 'functions' of the State

Council are generally acceptable and that they can be adopted with minor modifications and marginal changes to suit the requirements of our State.

INTRODUCTION

Despite several Commissions on Education and their reports, many of their recommendations have not been implemented. Hence, the recent attempt on the part of the Government of India is a refreshing departure. Eversince independence, our country has been witnessing a rapid expansion in the field of Higher Education. More particularly in Andhra Pradesh, we have witnessed a phenomenal growth in the last three decades. Whereas there were 47 colleges in 1956 with an enrolment figure of 21,200 students, in 1987 we have 354 colleges with an enrolment figure of more than 3.2 lakhs. Alongside this expansion, the total expenditure on higher education at tertiary level has also risen considerably, from a figure of Rs. 92 lakhs in 1956 to approximately Rs. 190 crores in 1987. Further, the budgeted allocation has risen from 8.66 per cent to 20 per cent of the total budgeted allocation for education.

This quantitative expansion has taken place without any master plan and at the cost of qualitative standards of equity, equality, excellence, relevance, self-reliance and character-building. Even after 40 years of independence we still have the burden of the colonial legacy in the field of education. Not only have we lost touch with our own roots, we have also not been able to modernise ourselves adequately to meet the challenges of the changing times. We have not been able to utilise the resources of our own tradition and modernise it to sustain our lives. There is a great need to indigenise the curriculum by making education relevant to the common concerns of life in India. There is need to create opportunities for the student to test the theoretical knowledge which he acquires in the class room in practical day to day work.

All these involve academic innovation and leadership which are at the moment lacking in the field of higher educa-

tion. Especially, at the undergraduate level we do not have proper leadership to inspire both teachers and students to dedicate themselves to the cause of education, which prepares the student for life. We do need teachers of the right kind who can grow continuously and who do not stop growing. They have to be given in-service training and continuing education so that they can keep themselves abreast of the latest developments in their respective disciplines as well as teaching methodologies.

The present Indian University management system is not able to cope with the enormous problems that have cropped up in recent years, because the system is based on an outdated and imported model of the 19th Century. This system was intended mainly to facilitate the Universities to maintain uniform academic standards by enforcing certain common rules pertaining to curriculum and courses, examinations, recruitment and so on, in different Universities. In fact the functions of the University should include such matters as teaching, research, and extension. These are vital areas where all universities need to follow some minimum standards and common patterns of management.

It is precisely here that the present University Management reflects a sorry lack of co-ordination and planning in maintaining standards of excellence and in ensuring a certain amount of uniformity without violating university autonomy among the universities in the State. In the absence of a state level machinery to take care of planning and coordination of higher education, we cannot think of a perspective plan for higher education involving the entire state. In other words, unless there is proper and effective academic vision and leadership at the state level, it is impossible to think of improving academic standards in Higher Education. For example, in the present state of educational anarchy, no single Vice-Chancellor, however well meaning and efficient, and no University, however protected, can initiate meaningful reforms without the support of other universities also. It would be very useful first of all to introduce a certain orderly rhythm in the Academic Calendar for all universi-

ties. Starting with entrance tests to semester system and examination reform, we need to have common thinking and common policies on the part of all universities. With the growth of communications, what happens in one university is easily picked up by the students of the other universities.

Hence, there is need for a state-level body not only to bring some order into the existing academic chaos, but also to plan for the future based on man-power requirements of the state and the nation and the manpower requirements of the various regions in the state. Also, we need a body to resist unhealthy pressures to start colleges without academic viability. In other words, such a body can introduce academic legitimacy into all matters of expansion, avoiding expediency, and duplication and wastage of resources. It can also initiate debate and discussion with a view to evolving alternate models of management for universities and colleges commensurate with the aspirations and desires of the state. For instance, it can provide guidance in starting self-supporting institutions of Higher Education. It can also rectify imbalances in funding procedures, while at the same time introducing flexibility and orderliness based on priorities. Further the State-level Council will assist the U. G. C. in its task of coordination and maintenance of standards and also in ensuring proper implementation of plans and programmes approved and funded by various agencies and the U. G. C. It should serve as a liaison and clearing-house between the universities on the one hand and industry, business and other institutions and thereby assist the universities in augmenting their financial resources. Such link between the Academia and Industrial world will also promote study and research on contemporary social and economic problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the facts mentioned above we recommend that a State Council for Higher Education in Andhra Pradesh be established. This recommendation is very much in accordance with the New Education Policy 1986 as well as Programme of Action adopted by the Parliament. The

U. G. C. has laid down the guidelines for establishing such State Councils of Higher Education. While making the recommendations, the guidelines for setting up of State Council of Higher Education as given by the U. G. C. have been kept in view. The following are the recommendations :

I. Composition :

The State Council of Higher Education will consist of the following members :—

1. The Chairman
2. The Vice-Chairman
3. Three Ex-Officio Members :
 - a) Secretary of the University Grants Commission OR An Officer of the University Grants Commission not below the rank of Joint Secretary nominated by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission.
 - b) Secretary to the Education Department of the State Government.
 - c) Secretary to Finance Department of the State Government.
4. Four Members from among
 - (a) Academicians
 - (b) Educationists &
 - (c) Industrialists
5. One Member nominated by the State Council of Technical Education.

II. Terms and conditions of service of Chairman and Vice-Chairman :

1. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be distinguished academics/educationists and hold the office for a period of three years.

2. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman may be appointed for a Second term.
3. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be whole-time salaried officers and subject thereto, the terms and conditions of service shall be as prescribed.
4. The salary of the Chairman shall not be less than that of the Vice-Chancellor of a University.
5. The salary of the Vice-Chairman shall be that of a Vice-Chancellor of a University.

III. Staff of the Council :

1. The Council Shall appoint a Secretary.
2. The Secretary shall hold the Office for a term of three years. However the Secretary shall be eligible for reappointment for the second term only.
3. The Secretary should be a whole-time paid Officer whose salary will be determined by the Council from time to time.
4. The Council shall appoint other employees as it may think necessary for the efficient performance of the functions from time to time.
5. The terms and conditions of the service of the employees shall be determined by the Council.

IV. Temporary association of persons with State Council of Higher Education for a particular purpose :

The Council may associate with itself in such manner and for such purpose any person(s) whose assistance or advice it may desire in carrying out its work. A person associated with the Council for any purpose shall have a right to take part in the discussions relevant to that purpose

but shall not have a right to vote at a meeting of the Council and shall not be member for any other purpose. The Council may associate with its members of Medical, Engineering and Agricultural Universities and other expert bodies with a view to recommending policies and coordination among the universities in areas of common interest.

V. Meetings of the Council :

The Council shall meet at such times and places and shall observe such rules of procedure in regard to the transaction of business at its meetings as may be provided by regulations.

VI. Functions of the Council :

All higher education including technical education will come under the purview of the Council. The main functions of the Council will be as follows :

1. *Planning and Coordination :*

- i) To prepare consolidated programmes in the sphere of higher education in the State, taking into consideration the guidelines that may be issued by the U. G. C. from time to time and to associate in their implementation and to assist in the implementation of the guidelines issued by the U. G. C. from time to time keeping in view the overall priorities and perspectives of higher education in the State.
- ii) To assist the University Grants Commission in respect of determination and maintenance of standards and suggest remedial action, wherever necessary.
- iii) To offer its comments and suggestions on development programmes of Universities or colleges in the State keeping in view the overall needs, priorities and perspectives of higher education in the State as and when they are referred to the Council by the Univer-

sity Grants Commission or the State, as the case may be.

- iv) To evolve perspective plans for development of higher education.
- v) To monitor the progress of implementation of development programmes.
- vi) To promote net-working of the educational institutions among themselves and with Industrial, Research and other related establishments.
- vii) To formulate the principles for location of new institutions to be set up in the State.
- viii) To suggest ways and means of augmenting additional resources for higher education in the State.

2. *Academic Functions :*

- i) To encourage and promote innovation in curriculum development, restructuring of courses and updating of syllabi in the Universities/Colleges.
- ii) To promote and coordinate the programmes of autonomous colleges and to monitor their implementation.
- iii) To develop entrance examination for admission to institutions of higher education and render advice on admissions.
- iv) To devise steps, to improve standards and conduct of examinations of the University and suggest necessary reforms.
- v) To facilitate training of teachers in Universities/Colleges.
- vi) To promote publication of quality text-books, monographs and reference books

- vii) To develop programmes for greater academic co-operation and inter-action between University teachers and college teachers and to facilitate mobility of students and teachers within and outside the State.
- viii) To encourage sports, games, physical education and cultural activities in the Universities and colleges.
- ix) To encourage extension activities and promote inter-action with agencies concerned with regional planning and development.
- x) To prepare over view report of the working of the Universities and colleges in the State and to send copy of the report to the University Grants Commission.

3. *Advisory Functions :*

To advise the State Government :—

- i) in determining the block maintenance grants and to lay down the basis for such grants;
- ii) on setting up a State Research Board (S. R. B.) so as to link research work of educational institutions with Research agencies and industry, keeping in view the overall research needs of the State;
- iii) on the statutes and ordinances to various universities in the State and on the statutes proposed by the Universities in the State;
- iv) to streamline the Higher Education;
- v) to make new institutions self-sufficient and viable;
- vi) on the policy of "Earning while Learning";
- vii) to perform any other functions necessary for furtherance of higher education in the State.

4. *Administrative Functions :*

To administer and release grant-in-aid from State Government to the Universities and Colleges in the State. For this purpose the State Government should place grants for Universities and Colleges at the disposal of the Council.

VII. Payment to the Council :

The State Government may, after due appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly by law in this behalf, pay to the Council in each financial year such sums as may be considered necessary for the functioning of the Council including all the grants administered by the Council.

VIII. Budget :

The Council shall prepare, in such form and at such time each year as may be prescribed, and budget in respect of the financial year next ensuing showing the estimated receipts and expenditure, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the State Governments.

IX. Annual Report :

The Council shall prepare an Annual Report and give a report of activities during the previous years and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the State Government and the Government shall cause the same to be laid in the floor of the Legislative Assembly. A copy of the Annual Report should be sent to the University Grants Commission.

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